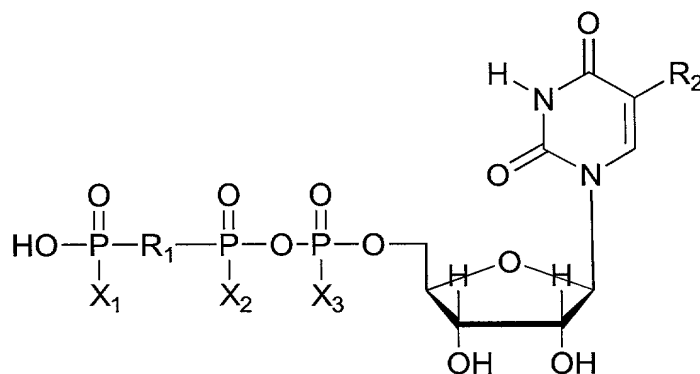


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of stimulating tear secretion and mucin production in eyes
5 comprising the step of administering to the eyes an effective amount of a preparation
which includes a compound selected from a group consisting of uridine 5'-triphosphate
and derivatives as depicted in Formula I, dinucleotides as depicted in Formulae II, II(a)
and II(b), adenosine 5'-triphosphate derivatives as depicted in Formula III, and cytidine
5'-triphosphate derivatives as depicted in Formula IV, and their pharmaceutically
10 acceptable salts; and
a physiologically compatible vehicle selected from the group consisting of
aqueous electrolyte solutions, polyethers, polyvinyls, polymers of acrylic acid, lanolin,
and glucosaminoglycans;
whereby said preparation promotes tear secretion and mucin production in
15 the eyes in a subject in need of such treatment:

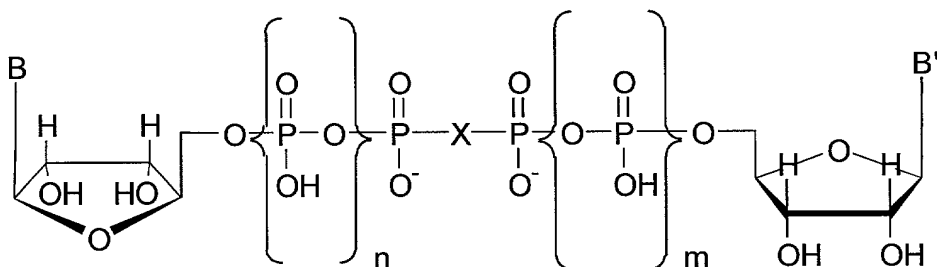
FORMULA I



wherein:

- X₁, X₂ and X₃ are each independently either O⁻ or S;
R₁ is O, imido, methylene or dihalomethylene;
20 R₂ is H or Br;

FORMULA II



wherein:

X is oxygen, imido, methylene or difluoromethylene;

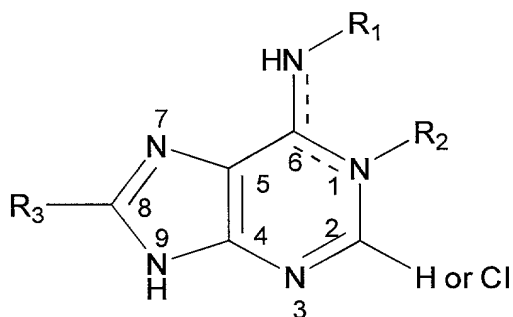
$n = 0$ or 1 ;

$m = 0$ or 1 ;

$n + m = 0, 1$ or 2 ; and

B and B' are each independently a purine residue, as in Formula IIa, or a pyrimidine residue, as in Formula IIb, linked through the 9- or 1-position, respectively:

FORMULA IIa



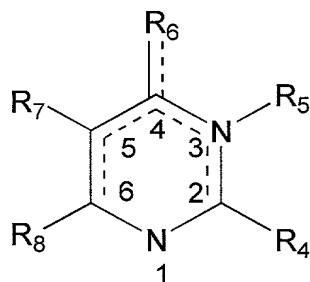
wherein:

R_3 is NHR_1 ;

R_1 of the 6- or 8- HNR_1 groups is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, arylalkyl (C_{1-6}) groups; and alkyl groups with functional groups selected from the group consisting of ([6-aminohexyl]carbamoylmethyl)-, ω -acylated-amino(hydroxy, thiol or carboxy)alkyl(C_{2-10})- and ω -acylated-amino (hydroxy, thiol or carboxy) derivatives where

the acyl group is chosen from the group consisting of acetyl, trifluoroacetyl, benzoyl, and substituted-benzoyl;

FORMULA IIb



wherein:

R₄ is hydroxy, mercapto, amino, cyano, aralkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylamino or dialkylamino, with the alkyl groups optionally linked to form a heterocycle;

R₅ is hydrogen, acyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, aroyl, C₁₋₅ alkanoyl, benzoyl, or sulphonate;

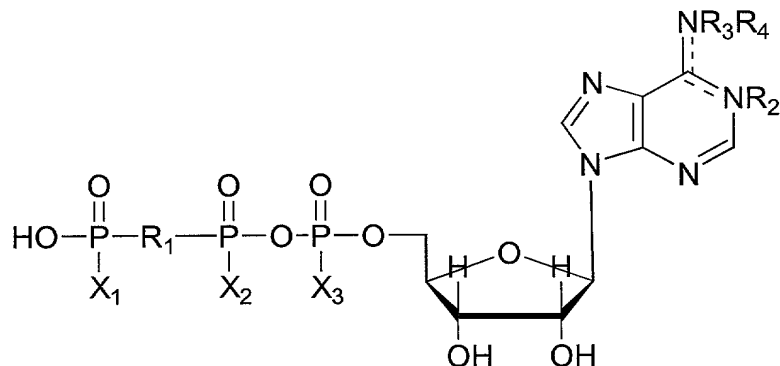
R₆ is hydroxy, mercapto, alkoxy, aralkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylthio, C₁₋₅ disubstituted amino, triazolyl, alkylamino or dialkylamino, where the alkyl groups are optionally linked to form a heterocycle or linked to N³ to form an optionally substituted ring;

R₇ is hydrogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, alkenyl with the alkenyl moiety optionally linked through oxygen to form a ring optionally substituted on the carbon adjacent to the oxygen with alkyl or aryl groups, substituted alkynyl, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, perhalomethyl, C₂₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₃ alkenyl, or substituted ethenyl, C₂₋₃ alkynyl or substituted alkynyl;

or together R₆ – R₇ form a 5 or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring bonded through N or O at R₆, such a ring optionally contains substituents that themselves contain functionalities; provided that when R₈ is amino or substituted amino, R₇ is hydrogen; and

R₈ is hydrogen, alkoxy, arylalkoxy, alkylthio, arylalkylthio, carboxamidomethyl, carboxymethyl, methoxy, methylthio, phenoxy or phenylthio;

FORMULA III



wherein:

R₁, X₁, X₂ and X₃ are defined as in Formula I;

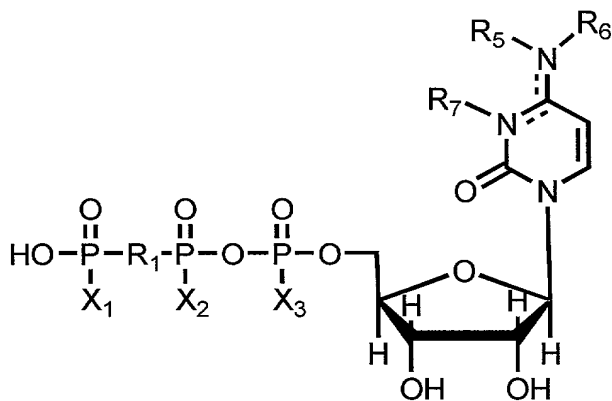
R₃ and R₄ are H while R₂ is nothing and there is a double bond between N-1 and

C-6, or

R₃ and R₄ are H while R₂ is O and there is a double bond between N-1 and C-6, or

R₃, R₄ and R₂ taken together are -CH=CH-, forming a ring from N-6 to N-1 with a double bond between N-6 and C-6;

FORMULA IV



wherein:

R₁, X₁, X₂ and X₃ are defined as in Formula I;

R₅ and R₆ are H while R₇ is nothing and there is a double bond between N-3 and C-4, or

R₅, R₆ and R₇ taken together are -CH=CH-, forming a ring from N-3 to N-4 with a double bond between N-4 and C-4 optionally substituted at the 4- or 5-position of the etheno ring.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said administration involves topical administration of said compound via a carrier vehicle selected from a group consisting of drops of liquid, liquid wash, gels, ointments, sprays and liposomes.

3. A method according to Claim 2, wherein said topical administration comprises infusion of said compound to said ocular surface via a device selected from a group consisting of a pump-catheter system, a continuous or selective release device, and a contact lens.

4. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said administration involves systemic administration of said compound by administering a liquid/liquid suspension of said compound via nose drops or nasal spray or nebulized liquid to oral or nasopharyngeal airways of said subject, such that a therapeutically effective amount of said compound contacts the lacrimal tissues of said subject via systemic absorption and circulation.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said systemic administration of said compound is accomplished by administering an oral form of said compound, such that a therapeutically effective amount of said compound contacts the lacrimal tissues of said subject via systemic absorption and circulation.

6. A method according to claim 4, wherein said systemic administration of said compound is accomplished by administering an injectable form of said compound, such that a therapeutically effective amount of said compound contacts the lacrimal tissues of said subject via systemic absorption and circulation.

7. A method according to claim 4, wherein said systemic administration of said compound is accomplished by administering a suppository form of said compound,

such that a therapeutically effective amount of said compound contacts the lacrimal tissues of said subject via systemic absorption and circulation.

8. A method according to claim 4, wherein said systemic administration of said compound is accomplished by administering an intra-operative instillation of a gel, cream, powder, foam, crystals, liposomes, spray or liquid suspension form of said compound, such that a therapeutically effective amount of said compound contacts the lacrimal tissues of said subject via systemic absorption and circulation.

9. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said compound is administered in an amount sufficient to achieve concentrations thereof on the ocular surfaces of said subject of from about 10^{-7} to about 10^{-1} moles/liter.

10. A method of stimulating tear secretion and mucin production in eyes comprising the step of administering to the eyes an effective amount of P^1 , P^4 -di(uridine-5')-tetraphosphate.

11. A method of treating dry eye diseases comprising the step of administering to the eyes an effective amount of P^1 , P^4 -di(uridine-5')-tetraphosphate.

12. A method of treating corneal injury comprising the step of administering to the eyes an effective amount of P^1 , P^4 -di(uridine-5')-tetraphosphate.